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CBA

HEINZNER

A

JOURNEY

INTO

ENGLAND.

BY

PAUL HENTZNER,

IN THE YEAR M. D. XC. VIII.

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PREFACE.

LORD Orford offered a valuable present to the antiquarians of his day in the edition of Hentzner's Travels in England, which he published at Strawberry Hill in 1757. It has since been reprinted, but several inscriptions on the public buildings, which appear in the original, have been uniformly omitted. The editor of this work having met with an original Hentzner has restored them, as they are not to be found in any other publication. It was also his intention to have added a few notes on those parts of the work, in which the author differs from some of the best topographers of his time, but the attention required of him to a business of another nature has prevented the execution of it; the encouragement he has received from some few friends has induced him to proceed thus far.

To Francis Annesley Esq. his thanks must be particularly expressed, for his remarks and corrections during the printing of the work.

Also to the Rev. Dr. Valpy for his kind approbation and encouragement; it would be ungrateful to suffer this first opportunity to pass without acknowledging his obligations to that gentleman for an education, which was received under his care.

The whole work has been printed by himself at a private press, without assistance, or instruction from any regular printer; this must plead his excuse if the typography is not so perfect in its kind as in a regular work. Only fifty copies are printed, which it is proposed to present to some select friends and a few admirers of English antiquities.

The Strawberry hill copy, from which this was taken is in the possession of Mr. J. Hawthorne; it contains the following complimentary verses addressed by Lord Orford to Mrs. Porter, the celebrated actress, which have never before been printed.

To Mrs. Porter.

How look'd, how mov'd Elizabeth theQueen,
Her court how solemn, how sublime her mien,
Exact in this fair miniature is seen. †
But how her soul with female tumults strove,
With empire, Essex, majesty, and love,
How Mary's charms her jealous frame disturb'd,
How Cecil's art her rising passions curb'd,
Not here — but we have seen those scenes renew
For Porter, happy some remember you:
You, unexampled mistress of the stage,
With royal fondness glow'd, with royal rage;
Your magic pow'rs avok'd from realms of death
Th' imperial soul of great Elizabeth.
This little portrait then accept — 'tis all
Can from oblivion mighty dead recal.
Weak portrait! and weak history! can they
To our lamenting fancy full convey
How she was wont to rule, or you to play,
The bright original your action fir'd;
Nor died ELIZA quite, 'till you retir'd.

HORACE WALPOLE.

† See page 26.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Doctor Birch, in his summary of Sir Thomas Edmondes's State papers, has published a short extract from the following obsolete author, which, for the elegance of the Latin, and the remarkable description of queen Elizabeth, has been deservedly admired: Her best portraits scarcely exhibit a more lively image.

The original work, of which perhaps there are not above four or five copies in England, is an Itinerary through Germany, England, France, and Italy, performed by Hentzner, a travelling tutor to a young German nobleman. That doctor Birch has extracted the most interesting passage in the whole book, is certain: yet it records some circumstances and customs not unworthy the notice of an English antiquarian, and which are mentioned no where else. For these reasons, I flatter myself, that a publication of the part relating to our own country might not be an unacceptable present to persons of curiosity. The translation was the production of the idle hours of another gentleman *

The author seems to have had that laborious and indiscriminate passion for SEEING, which is remarked in his countrymen;

* Mr. R. Bentley.

and, as his translator observed, enjoyed as much the doubtful head of a more doubtful saint in pickle, as any upon the shoulders of the best Grecian statue. Fortunately so memorable a personage as queen Elizabeth happened to fall under his notice.—Ten years later, he would have been as accurate in describing Anne of Denmark!

The excess of respectful ceremonial used at decking her majesty's table, though not in her presence, and the kind of adoration and genuflection paid to her person, approach to eastern homage. When we observe such worship offered to an old woman with bare neck, black teeth, and false red hair, it makes one smile; but makes one reflect what masculine sense was couched under those weaknesses, and which could command such awe from a nation like England!

Not to anticipate the entertainment of the reader, I shall make but one more reflection. We are apt to think that sir William Temple and king William were in a manner the introducers of gardening into England: by the description of lord Burleigh's gardens at Theobalds, and of those at Nonsuch, we find that the magnificent, though false taste, was known here as early as the reigns of Henry VIII. and his daughter. There is scarce an unnatural and sumptuous impropriety at Versailles, which we do not find in Hentzner's description of the gardens above mentioned.

With regard to the orthography of proper names, though corrected in the translation, I have left them in the original as I found them.—Accuracy in that particular was not the author's merit: it is a merit peculiar to Englishmen: the French are negligent of it to an affectation; yet the author of *Les Melanges Historiques* complains that other nations corrupt French names! He himself gives some English ones in page 247, 248, which it is impossible to decypher. Bassompierre calls York-house, *Jorchaux*, and Kensington, *Inhimthort*. As a soldier and embassador, he was not obliged to know the names of houses; when he turned

author, there was no excuse for not being intelligible. Even Voltaire, who writes the language so well, is careless in our titles. In England, it is the defect of a servant to blunder in proper names. It is one of those silly pretensions to politeness, which nations that affect a superiority have always cultivated—for, in all affectations, defects are merits. The readers of history love certainty: it is pity the writers do not. What confusion would it have saved, if it had not been the custom of the Jews to call every Darius and Artaxerxes, Ahasuerus! It were to be wished that all nations would be content to use the appellations, which people or respective countries have chosen for themselves. Proper names ought never to be tortured to any particular idiom. What a ridiculous composition is *Aulugel*! Who can conceive that *Meylandt* signifies Milan; or Leghorn, *Livorno*? When one is misled by a proper name, the only use of which is to direct, one feels like the countryman, who complained, *That the houses hindered him from seeing Paris.*—The thing becomes an obstruction to itself.

HENTZNER's

TRAVELS.

We arrived at Rye, a small English sea-port. Here as soon as we came on shore, we gave in our names to the Notary of the place, but not till he had demanded our business; and being answered, That we had none but to see England: We were conducted to an inn, where we were very well entertained, as one generally is in this country.

We took post horses for London: It is surprising how swiftly they run, their bridles are very light, and their saddles, little more than a span over.

FRIMWELL, a village; here we returned our first horses, and mounted fresh ones.

We passed through TUNBRIDGE, another village.

CHEPSTED, another village; here for the second time we changed horses.

LONDON, the head and metropolis of England: Called by Tacitus, LONDINIUM; by Ptolomey, LONGIDINIUM; by Ammianus Marcellinus, LUNDINIUM; by foreigners LONDRA, and LONDRES; is the seat of the British empire, and the chamber of the English kings. This most ancient city, is

in the county of Middlesex, the fruitfullest and wholesomest soil in England. It is built upon the River Thames, 60 miles from the sea, and was originally founded, as all historians agree, by Brutus, who coming from Greece into Italy, thence into Africa, next into France, and last into Britain, chose this situation, for the convenience of the river, calling it TROJA NOVA, which name was afterwards corrupted into TRINOVANT. But when Lud, the brother of Cassibilan, or Cassivelan, who warred against Julius Cæsar, as he himself mentions, *lib. 5 de Bell. Gall.* came to the crown, he encompassed it with very strong walls, and towers very artfully constructed, and from his own name called it CAIER LUD, *i. e.* Lud's City. This name was corrupted into that of CÆRLUNDA, and again in time by change of language, into LUNDRES. Lud when he died, was buried in this town, near that gate, which is yet called in Welch, POR LUD, in Saxon, LUDESGATE.

The famous river Thames, owes part of its stream, as well as of its appellation, to the Isis; rising a little above Winchelcombe, and being encreased with several rivulets, unites both its waters, and its name to the Thame, on the other side of Oxford, thence after passing by London, and being of the utmost utility, from its greatness and navigation, it opens into a vast arm of the sea, from whence the tide, according to Gemma Frisius, flows and ebbs, to the distance of 80 miles, twice in 25 hours, and according to Polydore Virgil, above 60 miles, twice in 24 hours.

This city being very large of itself, has very extensive suburbs, and a fort, called the Tower, of beautiful structure. It is magnificently ornamented, with public buildings and churches, of which there are above 120 parochial.

On the South, is a bridge of stone, 800 feet in length, of wonderful work; it is supported upon 20 piers of square stone, 60 feet high, and 30 broad, joined by arches of about 20 feet diameter. The whole is covered on each side with houses, so

disposed, as to have the appearance of a continued street, not at all of a bridge.

Upon this is built a tower, on whose top the heads of such as have been executed for high treason, are placed upon iron spikes. We counted above 30.

Paulus Iovius, in his description of the most remarkable towns in England, says, all are obscured by London: Which in the opinion of many is Cæsar's city of the Trinobantes, the capital of all Britain, famous for the commerce of many nations; it's houses are elegantly built, it's churches fine, it's towns strong, and it's riches and abundance surprising. The wealth of the world is wafted to it by the Thames, swelled by the tide, and navigable to merchant ships, through a safe and deep channel for 60 miles from its mouth to the city: Its banks are every where beautified with fine country seats, woods, and farms; below, is the royal palace of Greenwich; above that of Richmond; and between both, on the west of London, rise the noble buildings of Westminster, most remarkable for the courts of Justice, the Parliament, and St. Peter's church, enriched with the royal tombs. At the distance of 20 miles from London, is the castle of Windsor, a most delightful retreat of the kings of England, as well as famous for several of their tombs, and for the ceremonial of the Order of the Garter. This river abounds in Swans, swimming in flocks; the sight of them, and their noise is vastly agreeable to the fleets that meet them in their course. It is joined to the city by a bridge of stone, wonderfully built; is never encreased by any rains, rising only with the tide, and is every where spread with nets, for the taking of Salmon, and Shad. *Thus far Paulus Jovius.*

Polydore Virgil affirms, that London has continued to be a royal city, and the capital of the kingdom, crowded with its own inhabitants and foreigners, abounding in riches, and famous for its great trade, from the time of king Archenius, or Erchenvi-

nus. Here the kings are crowned, and solemnly inaugurated, and the council of the nation, or Parliament is held. The government of the city is lodged by ancient grant of the kings of Britain, in 24 Aldermen, that is Seniors: These annually elect out of their own body a Mayor, and two Sheriffs, who determine causes according to the municiple laws. It has always had, as indeed Britain in general, a great number of men of learning, much distinguished by their writings.

The walls are pierced with six gates, which as they were rebuilt, acquired new names. Two look Eastward.

I. LUDGATE, the oldest, so called from king Lud, whose name is yet to be seen, cut into the stone over the arch on one side; though others imagine it rather to have been named Fludgate, from a stream over which it stands, like the Porta Fluentana at Rome. It has been lately repaired by queen Elizabeth, whose statue is placed on the opposite side. And

II. NEWGATE, the best edifice of any: So called from being new built, whereas before it was named Chamberlain-gate. It is the public prison.

On the North are four:

I. ALDERSGATE, as some think, from alder trees; as others, from Aldricius, a Saxon.

II. CRIPPLEGATE, from an hospital for the lame.

III. MOORGATE, from a neighbouring morass now converted into a field, first opened by * Francetius the Mayor, A. D. 1414.

IV. And BISHOPSGATE, from some Bishop: This the German merchants of the Hans Society were obliged by compact to

* *His name was Sir Thomas Faiconer.*

to keep in repair, and in times of danger to defend. they were in possession of a key, to open or shut it, so that upon occasion they could come in, or go out, by night, or by day.

There is only one gate to the East:

ALDGATE, that is Oldgate, from its antiquity; though others think it to have been named Eldegate.

Several people believe, there were formerly two gates (besides that to the bridge) towards the Thames.

I. BILLINGSGATE, now a cothon, or artificial port, for the reception of ships.

II. DOURGATE, vulgo Dowgate, *i. e.* Water-gate.

The CATHEDRAL of St. PAUL was founded by Ethelbert, king of the Saxons, and being from time to time re-edified, encreased to vastness and magnificence, and in revenue so much, that it affords a plentiful support to a Bishop, Dean, Præcentor. Treasurer, four Archdeacons, 29 Prebendaries, and many others. The roof of this church, as of most others in England, with the adjoining steeple, is covered with lead.

On the right side of the Choir is the marble tomb of Nicholas Bacon, with his wife. Not far from this is a magnificent monument, ornamented with pyramids of marble, and alabaster, with this inscription:

Sacred to the Memory of
Sir Christopher Hatton, Son of William, Grandson of John, of the most ancient family of the Hattons; one of the 50 Gentlemen Pensioners to her Majesty Queen Elizabeth; Gentleman of the Privychamber; Captain of the Guards; one of the privy Council, and High Chancellor of England, and of the university

of Oxford: Who to the great grief of his Sovereign, and of all good Men, ended this Life religiously, after having lived unmarried to the Age of 51, at his house in Holbourn, on the 26 th of November, A. D. 1591.

William Hatton, Knight, his Nephew by the sister's side, and by adoption his Son and Heir, most sorrowfully raised this tomb, a mark of his duty.

On the left hand is the marble monument of William Herbert Earl of Pembroke, and his Lady: And near it, that of John, Duke of Lancaster, with this inscription:

Here sleeps in the Lord, John of Gant, so called from the city of the same name in Flanders, where he was born, fourth Son of Edward III. King of England, created by his father, Earl of Richmond. He was thrice married, first to Blanch, Daughter and Heiress of Henry Duke of Lancaster; by her he received an immense inheritance, and became not only Duke of Lancaster, but Earl of Leicester, Lincoln, and Derby, of whose race are descended many Emperors, Kings, Princes, and Nobles. His second Wife was Constance, who is here buried, Daughter and Heiress of Peter, King of Castile and Lêon, in whose right he most * justly took the stile of King of Castile and Leon. She brought him one only daughter, by whom, by Henry, are descended the Kings of Spain. His third Wife was Catherine, of a Knights Family, a woman of great beauty, by whom he had a numerous progeny; from which is descended by the mother's side, Henry VII. the most prudent King of England, by whose most happy marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV. of the line of York, the two royal lines of Lancaster and York, are united, to the most desired tranquility of England.

The most illustrious Pince, John, sirnamed Plantagenet, King

* *This is not true, for her legitimacy was with good reason contested.*

of Castile and Leon, Duke of Lancaster, Earl of Richmond, Leicester, and Derby, Lieutenant of Aquitain, High-Steward of England, died in the 21st year of Richard II. A. D. 1398.

A little farther, almost at the entrance of the Choir, in a certain recess, are two small chests, one of which is thus inscribed:

Here lies Seba, King of the East Saxons, who was converted to the faith by St. Erkenwald, Bishop of London, A. D. 677.

On the other:

Here lies Ethelred, King of the Angles, Son of King Edgar; on whom St. Dunstan is said to have denounced vengeance, on his coronation-day, in the following words:

† "In as much, as thou hast aspired to the throne by the death "of thy brother, against whose blood the English, along with "thy infamous mother, conspired; the sword shall not pass from "thy house! but rage all the days of thy life, afflicting all thy "generation, till thy kingdom shall be translated to another, "whose manner, and language, the people under thee, knoweth "not. Nor shall thy sin be done away till after long chastise-"ment, nor the sin of thy mother, nor the sin of those men, who "assisted in thy wicked council."

All which came to pass, as predicted by the Saint; for after being worsted and put to flight by Sweno king of the Danes, and his son Canute; and at last closely besieged in London, he died miserably A. D. 1017, after he had reigned 36 years in great difficulties.

There is besides in the middle of the church a tomb made of brass, of some Bishop of London, named William, who was in favour with Edward king of England, and afterwards was made counsellor to king William. He was Bishop 16 years, and died A. D. 1077. Near this, is the following inscription:

Virtue survives the Funeral.

To the Memory of

Thomas Linacre, an eminent Physician, John Caius placed this Monument. On the lower part of it, is this inscription in gold letters:

Thomas Linacre, Physician to king Henry VIII. a man learned in the Greek and Latin languages, and particularly skilful in Physic, by which he restored many from a state of languishment and despair to life. He translated with extraordinary Eloquence many of Galen's works into Latin; and published, a little before his death, at the request of his friends, a very valuable book on the correct structure of the Latin tongue. He founded in perpetuity in favour of Students in Physic, two public Lectures at Oxford, and one at Cambridge. In this city he brought about by his own industry the establishing of a College of Physicians, of which he was elected the first President. He was a detester of all Fraud, and Deceit, and faithful in his friendships; equally dear to men of all ranks: He went into Orders a few years before his death, and quitted this life full of years and much lamented, A. D. 1524 on the 20th of October.

There are many tombs in this church, but without any inscriptions, It has a very fine Organ, which at evening prayer, accompanied with other instruments, is delightful.

In the suburb to the West, joined to the city by a continued row of palaces belonging to the chief nobility, of a mile in length, and lying on the side next the Thames, is the small town of WESTMINSTER; originally called THORNEY from it's thorn bushes, but now WESTMINSTER, from it's aspect and monastery. The church is remarkable for the coronation, and the burial of the kings of England. Upon this spot is said formerly to have stood a temple of Apollo, which was thrown down by an earthquake in the time of Antoninus Pius; from the ruins of which Sebert king of the East-Saxons erected another to St. Peter:

This was subverted by the Danes, and again renewed by bishop Dunstan, who gave it to a few monks. Afterwards, king Edward the Confessor built it entirely new, with the tenth of his whole revenue, to be the place of his own burial, and a convent of Benedictine Monks; and provided it with estates dispersed all over England.

In this church the following things are worthy of notice.

In the first Choir, the tomb of Anne of Cleves, wife of Henry VIII. without any inscription.

On the opposite side are two stone sepulchres. I. Edward, Earl of Lancaster, brother of Edward I. II. Ademar of Valence, Earl of Pembroke, son of Ademar of Valence, Joining to these is a III. of Aveline Countess of Lancaster.

In the second Choir is the chair, on which the kings are seated, when they are crowned; in it is enclosed a stone, said to be that on which the Patriarch Jacob slept, when he dreamed he saw a ladder reaching quite up into heaven. The following verses are written on a tablet hanging near it; The sense of which is;

That if any faith is to be given to ancient Chronicles, a Stone of great Note is inclosed in this Chair, being the same on which the Patriarch Jacob reposed, when he beheld the miraculous descent of Angels. Edward I. the Mars and Hector of England, having conquered Scotland, brought it from thence.

The tomb of Richard II. and his wife, of brass gilt, and these verses written round it:

Perfect and Prudent, Richard, by right the second,
Vanquish'd by fortune, lies here now graven in Stone,
True of his word, and thereto well resound;
Seemly in person, and like to Homer, as one

In worldly prudence, and ever the church in one
Upheld and favour'd casting the proud to ground,
And all that would his royal state confound.

DART.

Without the tomb is this inscription:

Here lies King Richard, who perished by a cruel death, in the Year 1369.
To have been happy is additional misery.

Near him is the monument of his queen, daughter of the Emperor Wenceslaus.

On the left hand is the tomb of Edward I. with this inscription:

Here lies Edward I. who humbled the Scots.
A. D. 1308. *Be true to your engagements.*
He reigned 46 years.

The tomb of Edward III. of copper gilt, with this epitaph;

Of English Kings here lyeth the beauteous flower,
Of all before past, and myrror to them shall sue:
A merciful King, of peace Conservator,
The third Edward, &c.

Vid. DART. 2. 24.

Beside the tomb are these words:

Edward III. whose fame has reached to heaven. A. D. 1377.
Fight for your country.

Here is shown his sword, eight feet in length. which they say he used in the conquest of France.

His queen's epitaph:

Here lies Queen Philippa, Wife of Edward III.
Learn to Live. A. D. 1369.

At a little distance, the tomb of Henry V. with this legend:

Henry, the scourge of France, lies in this Tomb.
Virtue subdues all Things. A. D. 1422.

Near this lies the coffin of Catherine, unburied, and to be opened by any one that pleases. On the outside is this inscription.

Fair Catherine is at length united to her Lord.
A. D. 1437. *Shun Idleness.*

The tomb of Henry III. of brass gilt, with this epitaph:

Henry III. the Founder of this Cathedral.
A. D. 1273.
War is delightful to the unexperienced.

It was this Henry, who 160 years after Edward the Confessor had built this church, took it down, and raised an entire new one of beautiful architecture, supported by rows of marble columns, and it's roof covered with sheets of lead, a work of 50 years before it's completion. It has been much enlarged at the West end by the Abbots. After the expulsion of the Monks, it experienced many changes; first it had a Dean and Prebendaries; then a Bishop, who having squandered the revenues, resigned it again to a Dean. In a little time, the Monks with their Abbot were reinstated by queen Mary; but they being soon ejected again by authority of Parliament. it was converted into a Cathedral Church; nay into a seminary for the Church, by queen Elizabeth, who instituted there 12 Prebendaries, an equal number

of invalid Soldiers, and 40 Scholars; who at a proper time are elected into the Universities, and are thence transplanted into the Church and State.

Next to be seen is the tomb of Eleanor, daughter of Alphonso king of Spain, and wife of Edward I. with this inscription:

This Eleanor was Consort of Edward I.
A. D. 1298. *Learn to die.*

The tomb of Elizabeth, daughter of Henry VII.

In the middle of this chapel is the Shrine of St. Edward, the last king of the Saxons. It is composed of marbles in Mosaic; round it runs this inscription in letters of gold:

The venerable King Edward the Confessor,
A Hero adorned with every virtue.
He died on the fifth of January, 1065,
And mounted into heaven.
Lift up your Hearts.

The third Choir, of surprising splendor and elegance, was added to the East end by Henry VII. for a burial place for himself and his posterity. Here is to be seen his magnificent tomb, wrought of brass and marble, with this epitaph:

Here lies Henry VII. of that Name, formerly King of England, Son of Edmund Earl of Richmond, who ascending the Throne on the 22d Day of August, was crowned on the 30th of October following at Westminster, in the Year of our Lord 1485. He died on the 21st of April, in the 53d Year of his Age, after a Reign of 22 Years, and 8 Months, wanting a day.

This monument is inclosed with rails of brass, with a long epitaph in Latin verse.

Under the same tomb lies buried Edward VI. King of England, Son of Henry VIII. by Jane Seymour. He succeeded to his father when he was but nine years old, and died A. D. 1553, on the 6th of July, in the 16th year of his age, and of his reign the 7th, not without suspicion of poison.

Mary was proclaimed Queen by the people, on the 19th of July, and died in November, 1558, and is buried in some corner of the same Choir, without any inscription.

Queen Elizabeth.

Here lies Queen Elizabeth, Daughter of Edward IV. Sister of King Edward V. Wife of Henry VII. and the glorious Mother of Henry VIII. She died in the Tower of London, on the 11th of February, A. D. 1502, in the 37th Year of her Age.

Between the second and third Choirs, in the side Chapels, are the tombs of Sebert King of the East-Saxons, who built this Church with stone: And

Of Margaret of Richmond, Mother of Henry VII. Grandmother of Henry VIII. She gave this Monastery to the Monks of * Winbourne, who preached and taught Grammar all England over, and appointed Salaries to two Professors of Divinity, one at Oxford, another at Cambridge, where she founded two Colleges, to Christ, and to John his Disciple. She died A. D. 1463, on the 3d of the Calends of July.

And of Margaret Countess of Lennox, Grandmother of James VI. King of Scotland.

William of Valence, half brother of Henry III.

* *This is a mistake*: *Her epitaph says*, stipendia constituit tribus hoc cœnobio Monachis, et Doctori Grammatices apud Wynbourne.

The Earl of Cornwall, brother of Edward III.

Upon another tomb is an honorary inscription for Frances, Dutchess of Suffolk: The sense of it is,

That Titles, Royal Birth, Riches, or a large Family, are of no avail:
That all things are Transitory; Virtue alone resisting the Funeral Pile.
That this Lady was first married to a Duke, then to Stoke, a Gentleman;
And lastly by the, Grave espoused to CHRIST.

The next is the tomb of Lord Russel, Son of the Earl of Bedford, whose Lady composed the following Greek, and Latin verses, and had them engraved on the Marble.

How was I startled at the cruel feast,
By Death's rude hands in horrid manner drest;
Such grief as sure no hapless woman knew,
When thy pale image lay before my view.
Thy father's heir, in beauteous form array'd,
Like flowers in Spring, and fair, like them to fade;
Leaving behind unhappy wretched me,
And all thy little Orphan-progeny:
Alike the beauteous face, the comely air,
The tongue perswasive and the actions fair,
Decay: So learning too in time shall waste;
But faith, chaste lovely faith, shall ever last.
The once bright glory of his house, the pride
Of all his country, dusty ruins hide:
Mourn, hapless Orphans, mourn, once happy Wife,
For when he dy'd, dy'd all the joys of life.
Pious and just, amidst a large estate,
He got at once the name of good and great.
He made no flatt'ring parasite his guest,
But ask'd the good companions to the feast.

Anne Countess of Oxford, Daughter of William Cecil, Baron Burleigh, and Lord Treasurer.

Philippa, Daughter and Coheiress of John Lord Mohun of Dunster, Wife of Edward Duke of York.

Frances Countess of Sussex, of the ancient Family of Sidney.

Thomas Bromley, Chancellor to Queen Elizabeth.

* The Earl of Bridgewater, Lord Dawbney, Lord Chamberlain to Henry VII. and his Lady.

And thus much for WESTMINSTER.

There are many other Churches in this city, but none so remarkable for the tombs of persons of distinction.

Near to this church is WESTMINSTER-HALL, where besides the Sessions of Parliament, which are often held there, are the Courts of Justice; and at stated times are heard there trials at Law or concerning the King's patrimony; or in Chancery, which moderates the severity of the common Law by Equity.

Till the time of Henry I. the prime court of Justice was moveable, and followed the King's court, but he enacted by the Magna Charta, *That the Common Pleas should no longer attend his court, but be held at some determined place.* The present hall was built by king Richard II. in the place of an ancient one, which he caused to be taken down. He made it part of his habitation, (for at that time the kings of England determined causes in their own proper person, and from the days of Edward the Confessor, had their palace adjoining) till above 60 years since, upon it's being burnt,

* *Sir Giles Dawbney, he was not Earl of Bridgewater, nor a lord.*

Henry VIII. removed the royal residence to WHITE-HALL, situated in the neighbourhood, which a little before was the house of Cardinal Wolsey: This palace is truly royal; inclosed on one side by the Thames, on the other by a park, which connects it with St. JAMES's, another royal palace.

In the chamber where the Parliament is usually held, the seats and wainscot are made of wood the *growth of Ireland*; said to have that occult quality, that all poisonous animals are driven away by it: And it is affirmed for certain, that in Ireland there are neither serpents, toads, nor any other venomous creature to be found.

Near this palace are seen an immense number of Swans, who wander up and down the river for some miles, in great security; no body daring to molest, much less kill any of them, under penalty of a considerable fine.

In WHITE-HALL are the following things worthy of observation:

I. The Royal Library, well stored with Greek, Latin, Italian and French books: Amongst the rest, a little one in French, upon parchment, in the hand writing of the present reigning queen Elizabeth, thus inscribed:

To the most High, Puissant, and redoubted Prince, Henry VIII. of the Name, King of England, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith:

Elizabeth, his most humble Daughter,
Health and Obedience.

All these books are bound in velvet of different colours, though mostly red with clasps of gold and silver; some have pearls, and precious stones, set in their bindings.

II. Two little silver cabinets of exquisite work, in which the Queen keeps her paper, and which she uses for writing boxes.

III. The Queen's bed, ingeniously composed of woods of different colours, with quilts of silk, velvet, gold, silver, and embroidery.

IV. A little chest ornamented all over with pearls, in which the Queen keeps her bracelets, ear-rings, and other things of extraordinary value.

V. Christ's passion, in painted glass.

VI. Portraits: Among which are queen Elizabeth at 16 years old. Henry, Richard, Edward, kings of England; Rosamond; Lucrece, a Grecian bride, in her nuptial habit; the genealogy of the kings of England; a picture of Edward VI. representing at first sight something quite deformed, till by looking through a small hole in the cover, which is put over it, you see it in it's true proportions; Charles V. Emperor; Charles Emanuel Duke of Savoy, and Catherine of Spain, his wife; Ferdinand Duke of Florence, with his daughters; one of Philip king of Spain, when he came into England and married Mary; Henry VII. Henry VIII. and his mother: Besides many more of illustrious men and women; and a picture of the siege of Malta.

VII. A small Hermitage, half hid in a rock, finely carved in wood.

VIII. Variety of emblems, on paper, cut in the shape of shields, with mottoes, used by the nobility at tilts and tournaments, hung up here for a memorial.

IX. Different instruments of music, upon one of which two persons may perform at the same time.

X. A piece of clock-work, an Æthiop riding upon a Rhinoceros, with four attendants, who all make their obeisance, when it strikes the hour; these are all put into motion by winding up the machine.

At the entrance into the park from White-hall is this inscription:

* *Ictus piscator tandem sapit,*
Sed infelix Actæon semper præceps.
Casta virgo facile miseretur;
Sed potens Dea scelus ulciscitur.
Præda canibus, exemplum juvenilibus,
Suis dedecus, pereat Actæon.
Cura cælitibus, chara mortalibus, suis securitas,
Vivat Diana.

In this park is great plenty of Deer.

In a garden joining to this palace, there is a Jet d'eau, with a

* The Fisherman, who has been wounded, learns
though late to beware;
But the unfortunate Actæon always presses on.
The chaste Virgin naturally pitied:
But the powerful Goddess revenged the wrong.
Let Actæon fall a prey to his dogs,
An Example to youth,
A disgrace to those that belong to him!
May Diana live the care of heaven;
The delight of mortals;
The security of those that belong to her!

This romantic inscription probably alluded to Philip II. who woed the Queen after her sister's death, and to the destruction of his Armada.

sun-dial, which while strangers are looking at, a quantity of water, forced by a wheel, which the gardiner turns at a distance, through a number of little pipes, plentifully sprinkles those that are standing round.

GUILD-HALL, a fine structure, built by Thomas Knowles: Here are to be seen the statues of two Giants, said to have assisted the English when the Romans made war upon them; Corinius of Britain, and Gogmagog of Albion. Beneath upon a table the titles of Charles V. Emperor are written in letters of gold.

The government of London is this: The city is divided into 25 Regions, or wards; the council is composed of 24 Aldermen, one of which presides over every Ward. And whereas of old, the chief magistrate, was a Protreve, *i. e.* Governor of the city: Richard I. appointed two Bailiffs; instead of which, king John gave a grant, of chusing annually a Mayor, from any of the twelve principal Companies, and to name two Sheriffs, one of which to be called the King's, the other the city's. It is scarce credible how this city encreased, both in public and private buildings, upon establishing this mode of government. *Vide Camden's Britan. Middlesex.*

It is worthy of observation, that every year upon St. Bartholemew's day, when the fair is held, it is usual for the Mayor, attended by the 12 principal Aldermen, to walk in a neighbouring field, dressed in his scarlet gown, and about his neck a golden chain, to which is hung a * Golden Fleece, and besides, that † particular ornament, which distinguishes the most noble Order of the Garter. During the year of his magistracy, he is obliged to live so magnificently, that Foreigner, or Native, without any

* *This probably alluded to the woollen manufacture; Stow mentions his riding round the cloth fair, on the eve of St. Bartholemew.* p. 651.

† *The Collar of SS.*

expence, is free, if he can find a chair empty, to dine at his table, where there is always the greatest plenty. When the Mayor goes out of the city, a scepter, a sword and a cap, are born before him, and he is followed by the principal Aldermen in scarlet gowns, with gold chains; himself and they on horse back: Upon their arrival at a place appointed for that purpose, where a tent is pitched, the mob begin to wrestle before them, two at a time; the conquerors receive rewards from the Magistrates. After this is over, a parcel of live rabits are turned loose among the crowd, which are pursued by a number of boys, who endeavour to catch them, with all the noise they can make. While we were at this shew, one of our company, Thobias Solander, Doctor of Physic, had his pocket picked of his purse, with nine crowns du soleil, which without doubt was so cleverly taken from him by an Englishman, who always kept very close to him, that the Doctor did not in the least perceive it.

The CASTLE, or TOWER of LONDON, called BRINGWIN, and TOURGWIN, in Welch, from it's whiteness, is encompassed by a very deep and broad ditch, as well as a double wall very high. In the middle of the whole is that very ancient and very strong Tower enclosed with four others, which in the opinion of some, was built by Julius Cæsar. Upon entering the tower, we were obliged to quit our swords at the gate, and deliver them to the guard. When we were introduced, we were shewn above a hundred pieces of arras belonging to the crown, made of gold, silver, and silk; several saddles covered with velvet of different colours; an immense quantity of bed-furniture, such as canopies; and the like, some of them most richly ornamented with pearl, some royal dresses so extremely magnificent, as to raise any one's admiration at the sums they must have cost. We were next led into the armoury, in which are these particularities: Spears, out of which you may shoot; shields, that will give fire four times; a great many rich halberds, commonly called partuisans, with which the guard defend the royal person in battle; some lances covered with red and green velvet, and the body-armour of Henry

VIII.; many, and very beautiful arms, as well for men, as for horses in horse-fights; the lance of Charles Brandon Duke of Suffolk, three spans thick; two pieces of cannon, the one fires three, the other seven balls at a time; two others made of wood, which the English had at the seige of Boulogne, in France, and by this stratagem, without which they could not have succeeded, they struck a terror into the inhabitants, as at the appearance of artillery, and the town was surrendered upon articles; 19 cannon of a thicker make than ordinary, and in a room apart; 36 of a smaller; other cannon for chain-shot; and balls proper to bring down masts of ships. Cross-bows, bows and arrows, of which the English make great use in their exercises: But who can relate all that is to be seen here? Eight or nine men employed by the year are scarce sufficient to keep the arms bright.

The Mint for coining money is in the Tower.

N. B. It is to be noted, that when any of the nobility are sent hither, on the charge of high crimes, punishable with death, such as treason, *&c.* they seldom or never recover their liberty. Here was beheaded Anna Bolen, wife of Henry VIII. and lies buried in the Chapel, but without any inscription: And queen Elizabeth was kept prisoner here by her sister queen Mary at whose death she was enlarged, and by right called to the throne.

On coming out of the Tower, we were led to a small house close by, where are kept variety of creatures, *viz.* three Lionesses, one Lion of great size, called Edward VI. from his having been born in that reign; a Tyger, a Lynx; a Wolf, excessively old; this is a very scarce animal in England, so that their sheep and cattle stray about in great numbers, free from any danger, though without any body to keep them; there is besides, a Porcupine, and an Eagle: All these creatures are kept in a remote place, fitted up for the purpose with wooden lattices at the Queen's expence.

Near to this Tower, is a large open space, on the highest part of it is erected a wooden scaffold, for the execution of noble criminals; upon which they say, three princes of England, the last of their families, have been beheaded for high treason: On the bank of the Thames close by, are a great many canon, such chiefly as are used at sea.

The next thing worthy of note, is the ROYAL EXCHANGE, so named by queen Elizabeth, built by Sir Thomas Gresham, Citizen, for public ornament, and the convenience of merchants. It has a great effect, whether you consider the stateliness of the building, the assemblage of different nations, or the quantities of merchandise. I shall say nothing of the hall belonging to the Hans Society; or of the conveyance of water to all parts of the town by subterranneous pipes, nor the beautiful conduits and cisterns for the reception of it; nor of the rising of water out of the Thames by a wheel, invented a few years since by a German.

BRIDEWELL, at present the House of Correction: It was built in six weeks for the reception of the Emperor Charles V.

A HALL built by a Cobler, and bestowed on the city, where are exposed to sale three times in a week, corn, wool, cloth, fruits, and the like.

Without the city are some THEATRES, where English Actors represent almost every day Tragedies and Comedies to very numerous audiences; these are concluded with excellent music, variety of dances, and the excessive applause of those that are present.

Not far from one of these Theatres, which are all built of wood, lies the Royal Barge, close to the river; it has two splendid cabbins, beautifully ornamented with glass windows, painting and gilding; it is kept upon dry ground, and sheltered from the weather.

There is still another place, built in the form of a Theatre, which serves for the baiting of Bulls and Bears, they are fastened behind, and then worried by great English bull-dogs; but not without great risque to the dogs, from the horns of the one, and the teeth of the other; and it sometimes happens they are killed upon the spot; fresh ones are immediately supplied in the places of those that are wounded or tired. To this entertainment, there often follows that of whipping a blinded Bear, which is performed by five or six men, standing circularly with whips, which they exercise upon him without mercy, as he cannot escape from them because of his chain; he defends himself with all his force and skill, throwing down all who come within his reach and are not active enough to get out of it, and tearing the whips out of their hands and breaking them. At these spectacles, and every where else, the English are constantly smoaking Tobacco, and in this manner; they have pipes on purpose made of clay, into the farther end of which they put the herb, so dry that it may be rubbed into powder, and putting fire to it, they draw the smoak into their mouths, which they puff out again, through their nostrils, like funnels, along with it plenty of phlegm and defluxion from the head. In these Theatres fruits, such as apples, pears, and nuts, according to the season, are carried about to be sold, as well as ale and wine.

There are fifteen COLLEGES, within and without the city, nobly built, with beautiful gardens adjoining. Of these the three principal are:

I. The TEMPLE, inhabited formerly by the Knights Templars: It seems to have taken it's name from the old Temple, or Church, which has a round Tower added to it, under which lie buried those kings of Denmark, that reigned in England.

II. GRAYS-INN. And

III. LINCOLNS-INN.

In these Colleges numbers of the young nobility, gentry, and others, are educated, and cheifly in the study of physic, for very few apply themselves to that of the law: They are allowed a very good table, and silver cups to drink out off. Once a person of distinction, who could not help being surprized at the great number of cups, said, " He should have thought it more suitable to " the life of Students, if they had used rather glass, or earthen- " ware, than silver. " The College answered, " They were " ready to make him a present of all their plate, provided he would " undertake to supply them with all the glass, and earthen-ware, " they should have a demand for; since it was very likely he " would find the expence, from constant breaking, exceed the " value of the silver. "

The streets in this city are very handsome and clean; but that which is named from the gold-smiths who inhabit it, surpasses all the rest: There is in it a gilt Tower, with a fountain that plays. Near it on the farther side is a handsome house, built by a gold-smith, and presented by him to the city. There are besides to be seen in this street, as in all others where there are gold-smiths shops, all sorts of gold and silver vessels exposed to sale; as well as ancient and modern medals, in such quantities as must surprize a man the first time he sees and considers them.

Fitz-Stephens, a writer of English history, reckoned in his time in London, 127 parish Churches, and 13 belonging to Convents: He mentions besides, that upon a review there of men able to bear arms, the people brought into the field under their colours, 40,000 foot, and 20,000 horse. *Vide Cambden's Britan. Middlesex.*

The best OYSTERS are sold here in great quantities.

Every body knows that ENGLISH CLOTH is much approved of, for the goodness of the materials, and imported into all the kingdoms and provinces of Europe.

We were shewn at the house of Leonard Smith, a taylor, a most perfect looking-glass, ornamented with gold, pearl, silver and velvet, so richly as to be estimated at five hundred ecus du soleil. We saw at the same place the hippocamp and eagle stone, both very curious and rare.

And thus much of LONDON.

Upon taking the air down the river, the first thing that struck us, was the ship of that noble Pirate, Sir Francis Drake, in which he is said to have surrounded this globe of earth. On the left hand lies RADCLIFFE, a considerable suburb: On the opposite shore is fixed a long pole with rams-horns upon it, the intention of which was vulgarly said to be, a reflection on wilful and contented cuckolds.

We arrived next at the royal palace of GREENWICH, reported to have been originally built by Humphrey Duke of Gloucester, and to have received very magnificent additions from Henry VII. It was here Elizabeth, the present queen, was born, and here she generally resides, particularly in summer, for the delightfulness of it's situation. We were admitted by an order Mr. Rogers had procured from the Lord Chamberlain, into the Presence-chamber, hung with rich tapestry, and the floor after the English fashion, strewed with * hay, through which the Queen commonly passes in her way to chapel: At the door stood a Gentleman dressed in velvet, with a gold chain, whose office was to introduce to the Queen any Person of Distinction, that came to wait on her: It was Sunday, when there is usually the greatest attendance of Nobility. In the same hall were the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, a great number of Counsellors of State, Officers of the Crown, and Gentlemen, who waited the Queen's coming out; which she did from her own apartment, when it was time to go to Prayers, attended in the following manner:

* *He probably means rushes.*

First went Gentlemen, Barons, Earls, Knights of the Garter, all richly dressed and bare-headed; next came the Chancellor, bearing the Seals in a red-silk purse, between Two; one of which carried the Royal Scepter, the other the Sword of State, in a red scabbard, studded with golden Fleurs de Lis, the point upwards: Next came the Queen, in the sixty-fifth year of her age, as we were told, very majestic; her face oblong, fair, but wrinkled; her eyes small, yet black and pleasant; her nose a little hooked; her lips narrow, and her teeth black; (a defect the English seem subject to, from their too great use of sugar) she had in her ears two pearls, with very rich drops; she wore false hair and that red; upon her head she had a small crown, reported to be made of some of the gold of the celebrated Luxembourg table *: her bosom was uncovered, as all the English ladies have it, till they marry; and she had on a necklace of exceeding fine jewels: her hands were small, her fingers long, and her stature neither tall nor low; her air was stately, her manner of speaking mild and obliging. That day she was dressed in white silk, bordered with pearls of the size of beans, and over it a mantle of black silk, shot with silver threads; her train was very long, the end of it born by a marchioness; instead of a chain, she had an oblong collar of gold and jewels. As she went along in all this state and magnificence, she spoke very graciously, first to one, then to another, whether foreign ministers, or those who attended for different reasons, in English, French and Italian; for besides being well skilled in Greek, Latin, and the languages I have mentioned, she is mistress of Spanish, Scotch, and Dutch: Whoever speaks to her, it is kneeling; now and then she raises some with her hand. While we were there, William Slawata, a Bohemian Baron, had letters to present to her; and she after pulling off her glove, gave him her right hand to kiss, sparkling with rings and jewels, a mark of particular favour: Wherever she turned her face as she was going along, every body fell down

* *At this distance of time, it is difficult to say what this was.*

on their * knees. The Ladies of the Court followed next to her, very handsome and well shaped, and for the most part dressed in white; she was guarded on each side by the Gentlemen Pensioners, fifty in number, with gilt battle-axes; in the anti-chapel next the hall where we were, petitions were presented to her, and she received them most graciously, which occasioned the acclamation of, GOD SAVE THE QUENE ELISABETH! she answered it with, I THANOKE YOU MYN GOOD PEUPEL. In the Chapel was excellent music; as soon as it, and the service was over, which scarce exceeded half an hour, the Queen returned in the same state and order, and prepared to go to dinner. But while she was still at prayers, we saw her table set out with the following solemnity:

A Gentleman entered the room bearing a rod, and along with him another bearing a table-cloth, which after they had both kneeled three times, with the utmost veneration, he spread upon the table, and after kneeling again, they both retired. Then came two others, one with the rod again, the other with a salt-seller, a plate, and bread; when they had kneeled, as the others had done, and placed what was brought upon the table, they too retired with the same ceremonies performed by the first. At last came an unmarried lady, (we were told she was a Countess) and along with her a married one, bearing a tasting-knife; the former was dressed in white silk, who when she had prostrated herself three times, in the most graceful manner approached the table, and rubbed the plates with bread and salt, with as much awe, as if the Queen had been present: When they had waited

* *Her father had been treated with the same deference. It is mentioned by Fox in his Acts and Moniments, that when the Lord Chancellor went to apprehend queen Catherine Parr, he spoke to the King on his knees.*

King James I. suffered his courtiers to omit it.
BACON's Papers, v. ii. p. 516.

there a little while, the Yeomen of the guard entered, bare-headed, cloathed in scarlet, with a golden rose upon their backs, bringing in at each turn a course of twenty-four dishes, served in plate most of it gilt; these dishes were received by a gentleman in the same order they were brought, and placed upon the table, while the Lady-Taster gave to each of the guard a mouthful to eat, of the particular dish he had brought, for fear of any poison. During the time that this guard, which consists of the tallest and stoutest men that can be found in all England, being carefully selected for this service, were bringing dinner, twelve trumpets, and two kettle-drums made the hall ring for half an hour together. At the end of all this ceremonial a number of unmarried Ladies appeared, who with particular solemnity lifted the meat off the table, and conveyed it into the Queen's inner and more private chamber, where after she had chosen for herself, the rest goes to the Ladies of the Court.

The Queen dines and sups alone with very few attendance; and it is very seldom that any body foreigner or native, is admitted at that time, and then only at the intercession of somebody in power.

Near this palace is the Queen's Park stocked with deer: Such parks are common throughout England, belonging to those that are distinguished either for their rank or riches. In the middle of this is an old square tower, called MIREFLEUR, supposed to be that mentioned in the romance of Amadis de Gaul; and joining to it a plain, where Knights and other Gentlemen use to meet at set times and holidays to exercise on horse-back.

We left London in a coach, in order to see the remarkable places in the neigbourhood.

The first was THEOBALDS, belonging to Lord Burleigh the Treasurer: In the gallery was painted the genealogy of the kings of England; from this place one goes into the garden, encompassed with a ditch full of water, large enough for one to have

the pleasure of going in a boat, and rowing between the shrubs; here are great variety of trees and plants; labyrinths made with a great deal of labour; a jet d'eau, with it's basen of white marble; and columns and pyramids of wood and other materials up and down the garden: After seeing these, we were led by the gardiner into the summer-house, in the lower part of which, built semicircularly, are the twelve Roman emperors in white marble, and a table of touch stone; the upper part of it is set round with cisterns of lead, into which water is conveyed through pipes, so that fish may be kept in them, and in summer time they are very convenient for bathing; in another room for entertainment very near this, and joined to it by a little bridge, was an oval table of red marble. We were not admitted to see the apartments of this palace, there being nobody to shew it as the family was in town attending the funeral of their Lord*.

HODSON, a village.

WARE, a market town.

PUCKERIDGE, a village; this was the first place where we observed that the beds at inns were made by the waiters.

CAMBORITUM, CANTABRIGIUM, and CANTABRIGIA, now called CAMBRIDGE, a celebrated town, so named from the river Cam, which after washing the Western-side, playing through islands, turns to the East, and divides the town into two parts, which are joined by a Bridge; whence it's modern name: Formerly it had the Saxon one of GRANTBRIDGE. Beyond this bridge is an ancient and large Castle, said to be built by the Danes: On this side, where far the greater part of the town stands, all is splendid; the streets fine, the churches numerous, and those seats of the Muses, the Colleges, most beautiful; in these a great number

* *Lord Treasurer Burleigh died Aug.* 4, 1598.

of learned men are supported, and the studies of all polite sciences and languages flourish.

I think proper to mention some few things about the foundation of this University, and it's Colleges. Cantaber, a Spaniard, is thought to have first instituted this Academy, 375 Years before Christ; and Sebert king of the East-Angles, to have restored it, A. D. 630. It was afterwards subverted in the confusion under the Danes, and lay long neglected; till upon the Norman conquest every thing began to brighten up again: From that time, Inns and Halls for the convenient lodging of Students began to be built, but without any revenues annexed to them.

The first College, called Peter-House, was built and endowed by Hugh Balsam, Bishop of Ely, A. D. 1280; and in imitation of him, Richard Badew, with the assistance of Elizabeth Burk, Countess of Clare and Ulster founded Clare-Hall, in 1326: Mary de St. Paul Countess of Pembroke, Pembroke-Hall, in 1343; the Monks of Corpus Christi, the College of the same Name, though it has besides that of Bennet; John Craudene, Trinity-Hall, 1354; Edmond Gonville in 1348, and John Caius a Physician in our times, Gonville and Caius College; King Henry VI. King's College in 1441; adding to it a Chapel, that may justly claim a place among the most beautiful buildings in the world; on it's right side is a fine Library, where we saw the Book of Psalms in manuscript upon parchment, four spans in length, and three broad, taken from the Spaniards at the siege of Cadiz, and thence brought into England with other rich spoils. Margaret of Anjou, his wife, founded Queen's College, 1448, at the same time that John Alcock, Bishop of Ely, built Jesus College; Robert Woodlarke, Catherine-Hall, 1456; Margaret of Richmond, mother of King Henry VII. Christ's and St. John's Colleges about 1506; Thomas Audley, Chancellor of England, Magdalen College, much encreased since both in buildings and revenue by Christopher Wray, Lord Chief Justice; and the most potent king Henry VIII. erected Trinity College for religion and

polite letters; in it's Chapel is the tomb of Dr. Whitacre, with an inscription in gold letters upon marble; Emanuel College built in our own times by the most honourable and prudent Sir Walter Mildmay, one of her Majesty's Privy Council: And lastly, Sidney College, now first building by the executors of the Lady * Frances Sidney Countess of Sussex.

We must note here, thet there is a certain Sect in England, called PURITANS: These, according to the doctrine of the Church of Geneva, reject all ceremonies anciently held, and admit of neither organs nor tombs in their places of worship and entirely abhor all difference of rank among churchmen, such as Bishops, Deans, *&c.* they were first named Puritans by the Jesuit Sandys. They do not live seperate, but mix with those of the Church of England in the Colleges.

POTTON, a village.

AMPTHILL, a town; here we saw immense numbers of rabbits, which are reckoned as good as hares and are very well tasted.

We passed through the towns of WOBURN, LEIGHTON, AILESBURY, and WHEATLY.

OXONIUM, OXFORD, the famed Athens of England; that glorious seminary of learning and wisdom, whence religion, politeness, and letters, are abundantly dispersed into all parts of the kingdom: The town is remarkably fine, whether you consider the elegance of it's private buildings, the magnificence of it's public ones, or the beauty and wholesomeness of its situation; which is on a plain, encompassed in such a manner with hills shaded with wood, as to be sheltered on the one hand from the

* *She was the Daughter, Sister and Aunt, of those eminent Knights, Sir William, Sir Henry, and Sir Philip Sidney.*

sickly South, and on the other from the blustering West, but open to the East that blows serene weather, and to the North the preventer of corruption; from which in the opinion of some it formerly obtained the appellation of BELLOSYTUM. This town is watered by two rivers, the Cherwell, and the Isis, vulgarly called the Ouse; and though these streams join in the same channel, yet the Isis runs more entire, and with more rapidity towards the South, retaining it's name, till it meets the Thame, which it seems long to have sought, at Wallingford, thence called by the compound name of Thames, it flows the prince of all British rivers; of whom we may justly say, as the ancients did of the Euphrates, that it both sows and waters England.

The Colleges in this famous University are as follows;

In the reign of Henry III. Walter Merton Bishop of Rochester removed the College he had founded in Surry, 1274, to Oxford, enriched it, and called it Merton College; and soon after William Arch-deacon of Durham restored with additions that building of Alfred's now called University College; in the reign of Edward I. John Baliol king of Scotland, or as some will have it his parents, founded Baliol College; in the reign of Edward II. Walter Stapleton Bishop of Exeter founded Exeter College, and Hart-hall; and in imitation of him the King, King's College, commonly called Oriel, and St. Mary's Hall; next Philippa, wife of Edward III. built Queen's College; and Simon Islip Arch-bishop of Canterbury, Canterbury College; William Wickham Bishop of Winchester raised that magnificent Structure called New College; Magdalen College was built by William Wainfleet Bishop of Winchester, a noble edifice, finely situated, and delightful for it's walks: At the same time Humphrey Duke of Gloucester, that great encourager of learning, built the Divinity School very splendidly, and over it a Library, to which he gave an hundred and twenty nine very choice books, purchased at a great price from Italy, but the

public has long since been robbed of the use of them by the avarice of particulars: Lincoln College; All-Souls College; St. Bernard's College; Brazen-Nose College, founded by William Smith, Bishop of Lincoln, in the reign of Henry VII. it's revenues were augmented by Alexander Nowell, Dean of St. Paul's London; upon the gate of this college is fixed a Nose of brass: Corpus Christi College built by Richard Fox Bishop of Winchester, under his picture in the college chapel are the following lines:

Clarus Wintoniæ Præsul cognomine Foxus,
Qui prius hoc olim nobile struxit opus,
Talis erat formâ, talis dum vixit amictu,
Qualem spectanti picta tabella refert.

Christ's Church, the largest and most elegant of them all, was begun on the ground of St. Frideswide's Monastery by Thomas Wolsey Cardinal of York; to which Henry VIII. joined Canterbury College, settled great revenues upon it, and named it Christ's Church: The same great Prince, out of his own treasury, to the dignity of the town, and ornament of the university, made the one a Bishoprick, and instituted Professorships in the other.

Jesus College, built by Hugh Price Doctor of Laws.

That fine edifice, the Public Schools, was entirely raised by Queen Mary, and adorned with various inscriptions.

Thus far of the Colleges and Halls, which for the beauty of their buildings, their rich endowments, and copious Libraries, excell all the Academies in the Christian world. We shall add a little of the Academies themselves, and those that inhabit them.

These students lead a life almost monastic; for as the Monks had nothing in the world to do, but when they had said their

prayers at stated hours, to employ themselves in instructive studies, no more have these. They are divided into three Tables: The first is called the Fellows Table, to which are admitted Earls, Barons, Gentlemen, Doctors, and Masters of Arts but very few of the latter; this is more plentifully and expensively served than the others: The second is for Masters of Arts, Batchelors, some Gentlemen, and eminent Citizens: The third for people of low condition. While the rest are at dinner or supper in a great Hall, where they are all assembled, one of the students reads aloud the Bible, which is placed on a desk in the middle of the hall, and this office every one of them takes upon himself in his turn; as soon as grace is said after each meal, every one is at liberty, either to retire to his own chamber, or to walk in the College garden, there being none that has not a delightful one. Their habit is almost the same as that of the Jesuits, their gowns reaching to their ancles, sometimes lined with furr; they wear square caps; the Doctors, Masters of Arts, and Professors, have another kind of gown that distinguishes them: Every student of any considerable standing has a key to the College Library, for no College is without one.

In an out part of the town are the remains of a pretty large fortification, but quite in ruins. We were entertained at supper with an excellent concert, composed of variety of instruments.

The next day we went as far as the Royal Palace of WOODSTOCK, where king Ethelred formerly held a Parliament, and enacted certain laws. This palace abounding in magnificence was built by Henry I. to which he joined a very large park, enclosed with a wall, according to John Rosse the first park in England. In this very palace the present reigning queen Elizabeth, before she was confined to the Tower, was kept prisoner by her sister Mary; while she was detained here in the utmost peril of her life, she wrote with a piece of charcoal the following verses, composed by herself, upon a window-shutter:

O FORTUNE! *how thy restless wavering state*
Hath fraught with cares my troubled wit!
Witness this present prison, whither fate
Hath born me, and the joys I quit,
Thou causedest the guilty to be loosed
From bands wherewith are innocents inclosed;
Causing the guiltless to be strait reserved,
And freeing those that death had well deserved:
But by her envy can be nothing wrought,
So God send to my foes all they have thought.

ELIZABETH PRISONER
A. D. M.D.LV.

Not far from this palace are to be seen near a spring of the brightest water the ruins of the habitation of Rosamond Clifford, whose exquisite beauty so entirely captivated the heart of king Henry II. that he lost the thought of all other women; she is said to have been poisoned at last by the Queen. All that remains of her tomb of stone, the letters of which are almost worn out, is the following line:

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * Adorent,
Utque tibi detur requies Rosamunda precamur.

The following rhiming epitaph, was probably the performance of some monk:

Hic jacet in tumbâ Rosa mundi non Rosamunda,
Non redolet sed olet, quæ redolere solet.

Returning from thence to Oxford, after dinner we proceeded on our journey, and passed through EWHELME, a Royal palace, in which some alms-People are supported by an allowance from the crown.

NETTLEBED, a village.

We went through the little town of HENLEY; from hence the Chiltern hills bear North in a continued ridge, and divide the counties of Oxford and Buckingham.

We passed MAIDENHEAD.

WINDSOR, a Royal Castle, supposed to have been begun by king Arthur, it's buildings much encreased by Edward III. The situation is entirely worthy of being a royal residence, a more beautiful being scarce to be found: For from the brow of a gentle rising it enjoys the prospect of an even and green country; it's front commands a valley extended every way, and chequered with arable lands and pasturage, cloathed up and down with groves, and watered by that gentlest of rivers the Thames; behind rise several hills but neither steep, nor very high, crowned with woods, and seeming designed by Nature herself for the purpose of hunting.

The kings of England, invited by the deliciousness of the place, very often retire hither; and here was born the conqueror of France, the glorious king Edward III. who built the castle new from the ground, and throughly fortified it with trenches, and towers of square stone, and having soon after subdued in battle John king of France, and David king of Scotland, he detained them both prisoners here at the same time. This Castle besides being the royal palace, and having some magnificent tombs of the kings of England, is famous for the ceremonies belonging to the Knights of the Garter; this order was instituted by Edward III. the same who triumphed so illustriously over John king of France. The Knights of the Garter are strictly chosen for their military virtues, and antiquity of family: They are bound by solemn oath and vow to mutual and perpetual friendship among themselves, and to the not avoiding any danger whatever or even death itself, to support by their joint endeavours the honour of

the Society: They are stiled, Companions, of the Garter, from their wearing below the left knee a purple garter, inscribed in letters of gold, with HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE, i.e. *Evil to him that Evil thinks*: This they wear upon the left leg, in memory of one which happening to untie, was let fall by a great Lady, passionately beloved by Edward, while she was dancing, and was immediately snatched up by the king; who to do honour to the lady, not out of any trifling galantry, but with a most serious and honourable purpose, dedicated it to the legs of the most distinguished nobility. The ceremonies of this Society are celebrated every year at Windsor on St. Georges's day, the tutelar Saint of the Order, the King presiding; and the custom is, that the Knights Companions should hang up their helmet and shield, with their arms blazoned on it in some conspicuous part of the Church.

There are three principal and very large courts in Windsor Castle, which give great pleasure to the beholders: The first is enclosed with most elegant buildings of white stone, flat roofed, and covered with lead; here the Knights of the Garter are lodged; in the middle is a detached house, remarkable for its high tower, which the governor inhabits. In this is the public kitchin, well furnished with proper utensils, besides a spacious dining-room, where all the poor knights eat at the same table, for into this society of the Garter, the King and Sovereign elects, at his own choice, certain persons who must be gentlemen of three descents, and such as for their age and the straitness of their fortunes, are fitter for saying their prayers, than for the service of war; to each of them is assigned a pension of eighteen pounds per annum and cloaths; the cheif institution of so magnificent a foundation is, that they should say their daily prayers to God for the King's safety, and the happy administration of the Kingdom, to which purpose they attend the service, meeting twice every day at Chapel. The left side of this court is ornamented by a most magnificent Chapel of one hundred and thirty-four paces in length, and sixteen in breadth; in this are eighteen seats fitted up in the

time of Edward III. for an equal number of Knights: This venerable building is decorated with the noble monuments of Edward IV. Henry VI. and VIII. and of his wife queen Jane. It receives from royal liberality the annual income of two thousand pounds, and that still much encreased by the munificence of Edward III. and Henry VII. The greatest Princes in Christendom have taken it for the highest honour to be admitted into the Order of the Garter; and since it's first institution about twenty Kings, besides those of England, who are the Soverceigns of it, not to mention Dukes and persons of the greatest figure, have been of it. It consists of twenty-six Companions.

In the inward Choir of the Chapel are hung up sixteen coats of arms, swords and banners, among which, are those of Charles V. and Rodolphus II. Emperors; of Philip of Spain; Henry III. of France; Frederic II. of Denmark, *&c.* of Casimer Count Palatine of the Rhine; and other Christian Princes, who have been chosen into this Order.

In the back Choir, or additional Chapel, are shewn preparations made by Cardinal Wolsey, who was afterwards * capitally punished, for his own tomb; consisting of eight large brazen columns placed round it, and nearer the tomb four others in the shape of candlesticks, the tomb itself is of white and black marble; all which are reserved according to report for the funeral of queen Elizabeth, the expences already made for that purpose are estimated at upwards of 60,000 *l.* In the same Chapel is the surcoat † of Edward III. and the tomb of Edward Fines Earl of Lincoln, Baron Clinton and Say, Knight of the most noble order of the Garter, and formerly Lord High Admiral of England.

* *This was a strange blunder to be made so near the time, about so remarkable a person, unless he concluded that whoever displeased Henry VIII. was of course put to death.*

† *This is a mistake; it was the surcoat of Edward IV. enriched with rubies, and was preserved here till the civil war.*

The second Court of Windsor Castle stands upon higher ground and is enclosed with walls of great strength, and beautified with fine buildings, and a Tower; it was an ancient Castle, of which old annals speak in this manner; King Edward, A. D. 1359, began a new building in that part of the Castle of Windsor where he was born, for which reason he took care it should be decorated with larger and finer edifices than the rest; in this part were kept prisoners John king of France, and David king of Scots, over whom Edward triumphed at one and the same time: It was by their advice, struck with the advantage of it's situation, and with the sums paid for their ransom, that by degrees this Castle stretched to such magnificence, as to appear no longer a fortress, but a town of proper extent, and inexpugnable to any human force; this particular part of the Castle was built at the sole expence of the king of Scotland, except one Tower, which from it's having been erected by the Bishop of Winchester, Prelate of the Order, is called Winchester Tower*, there are a hundred steps to it, so ingeniously contrived, that horses can easily ascend them; it is an hundred and fifty paces in circuit; within it are preserved all manner of arms necessary for the defence of the place.

The third Court is much the largest of any, built at the expence of the captive king of France; as it stands higher, so it greatly excels the two former in splendor and elegance; it has one hundred and forty-eight paces in length, and ninety-seven in breadth; in the middle of it is a fountain of very clear water, brought under ground at an excessive expence from the distance of four miles; towards the East are magnificent apartments, destined for the royal household; towards the West is a tennis-court for the amusement of the court; on the North side are the royal apartments, consisting of magnificent chambers, halls, and †bathing-rooms, and a private Chapel, the roof of which is

* *This is confounded with the round tower.*

† *It is not clear what the author means by* hypocaustis; *I have*

embellished with golden roses and fleur de lis; in this too is that very large banquetting room, seventy-eight paces long, and thirty wide, in which the Knights of the Garter annually celebrate the memory of their tutelar saint, St. George, with a solemn and most pompous service.

From hence runs a walk of incredible beauty, three hundred and eighty paces in length, set round on every side with supporters of wood, which sustain a balcony, from whence the nobility and persons of distinction can take the pleasure of seeing hunting and hawking in a lawn of sufficient space; for the fields and meadows clad with variety of plants and flowers, swell gradually into hills of perpetual verdure quite up to the Castle, and at bottom stretch out into an extended plain, that strikes the beholders with delight.

Besides what has been already mentioned, there are worthy of notice here two bathing-rooms, ceiled and wainscotted with looking-glass; the chamber in which Henry VI. was born; queen Elizabeth's bed chamber, where is a table of red marble with white streaks; a gallery every where ornamented with emblems and figures; a chamber in which are the royal beds of Henry VII. and his queen, of Edward VI. of Henry VIII. and of Anne Bullen, all of them eleven feet square, and covered with quilts shining with gold and silver; queen Elizabeth's bed, with curious coverings of embroidery, but not quite so long or large as the others; a piece of tapestry, in which is represented Clovis, king of France, with an Angel presenting to him the fleur de lis, to be born in his arms; for before his time the kings of France bore three toads in their sheild, instead of which they afterwards placed three fleurs de lis on a blue field; this antique tapestry is said to have been taken from a king of France, while the English were masters there. We were shewn here among other things the horn

translated it bathing-rooms; it might mean only chambers with stoves.

of an unicorn, of above eight spans and a half in length, valued at above 10,000*l.*; the bird of paradise, three spans long. three fingers broad, having a blue bill of the length of half an inch, the upper part of it's head yellow, the nether part of a **** colour‡, a little lower from either side of it's throat stick out some redish feathers, as well as from it's back and the rest of it's body; it's wings of a yellow colour are twice as long as the bird itself; from it's back grow out length ways two fibres or nerves, bigger at their ends, but like a pretty strong thread, of a leaden colour, inclining to black, with which, as it has no feet, it is said to fasten itself to trees when it wants to rest; a cushion most curiously wrought by queen Elizabeth's own hands.

In the precincts of Windsor, on the other side the Thames, both whose banks are joined by a bridge of wood, is ETON, a well built College, and famous School for polite letters, founded by Henry VI. where besides a Master, eight Fellows and Chanters, sixty boys are maintained gratis: They are taught Grammar, and remain in the school, till upon trial made of their genius and progress in study, they are sent to the University of Cambridge.

As we were returning to our inn, we happened to meet some country people *celebrating their Harvest-home*; their last load of corn they crown with flowers, having besides an image richly dressed, by which perhaps they would signify Ceres, this they keep moving about, while men and women, men and maid servants, riding through the streets in the cart, shout, as loud as they can till they arrive at the barn: The farmers here do not bind up their corn in sheaves, as they do with us, but directly as they have reaped or mowed it, put it into carts, and convey it into their barns.

We went through the town of STAINES.

‡ *The original is* optici; *it is impossible to guess what colour this is.*

HAMPTON-COURT. a Royal Palace, magnificently built with brick by Cardinal Wolsey in ostentation of his wealth, where he enclosed five very ample courts, consisting of noble edifices in very beautiful work: Over the gate in the second area is the Queen's device, a golden Rose, with this motto, DIEU ET MON DROIT: On the inward side of this gate are the effigies of the twelve Roman emperors in plaister. The cheif area is paved with square stone, in it's center is a fountain that throws up water, covered with a gilt crown, on the top of which is a statue of Justice, supported by columns of black and white marble. The Chapel of this palace is most splendid, in which the Queen's closet is quite transparent, having it's windows of chrystal. We were led into two chambers, called the presence, or chambers of audience, which shone with tapestry of gold and silver and silk of different colours; under the canopy of state are these words embroidered in pearl, *Vivat Henricus Octavus.* Here is besides a small Chapel richly hung with tapestry, where the Queen performs her devotions. In her bed-chamber the bed was covered with very costly coverlids of silk: At no great distance from this room we were shewn a bed, the teaster of which was worked by Anne Bullen, and presentd by her to her husband Henry VIII. All the other rooms, being very numerous, are adorned with tapestry of gold, silver, and velvet, in some of which were woven history pieces; in others, Turkish and American dresses, all extremely natural.

In the Hall are these curiosities;

A very clear looking-glass, ornamented with columns and little images of alabaster; a portrait of Edward VI. brother to queen Elizabeth; the true portrait of Lucretia; a picture of the battle of Pavia; the history of Christ's passion, carved in mother of pearl; the portraits of Mary queen of Scots, who was beheaded, and her* daughter; the picture of Ferdinand Prince of Spain,

* *Here are several mistakes*

and of Philip his son; that of Henry VIII. under it was placed the Bible curiously writen upon parchment; an artificial sphere; several musical instruments; in the tapestry are represented negroes riding upon elephants. The bed in which Edward VI. is said to have been born, and where is mother Jane Seymour died in child-bed; in one chamber were several excessively rich tapestries, which are hung up when the Queen gives audience to foreign ambassadors; there were numbers of cushions ornamented with gold and silver; many counterpanes and coverlids of beds lined with ermine; in short all the walls of the palace shine with gold and silver. Here is besides a certain cabinet called Paradise where, besides that every thing glitters so with silver, gold and jewels, as to dazzle one's eyes, there is a musical instrument made all of glass, except the strings. Afterwards we were led into the gardens, which are most pleasant, here we saw rosemary so planted and nailed to the walls as to cover them entirely, which is a method exceeding common in England.

KINGSTON, a market town.

NONESUCH, a Royal Retreat, in a place formerly called CUDDINGTON, a very healthful situation, chosen by king Henry VIII. for his pleasure and retirement, and built by him with an excess of magnificence and elegance, even to ostentation; one would imagine every thing that architecture can perform to have been employed in this one work: There are every where so many statues that seem to breath, so many miracles of consummate art, so many casts that rival even the perfection of Roman antiquity, that it may well claim and justify it's name of Nonesuch, being without an equal; or as the Poet sung,

This which no equal has in art or fame,
Britons *deservedly do* Nonesuch *name.*

The palace itself is so encompassed with parks full of deer, delicious gardens, groves ornamented with trellis work, cabinets of

verdure, and walks so embrowned by trees, that it seems to be a place pitched upon by *Pleasure* herself, to dwell in along with *Health*.

In the pleasure and artificial gardens are many columns and pyramids of marble, two fountains that spout water one round the other like a pyramid, upon which are perched small birds that stream water out of their bills: In the grove of Diana is a very agreeable fountain, with Actæon turned into a stag, as he was sprinkled by the goddess and her nymphs, with inscriptions.

There is besides another pyramid of marble full of concealed pipes, which spirt upon all who come within their reach.

Returned from hence to LONDON.

A SHORT

DESCRIPTION

OF

ENGLAND.

BRITAIN, consisting of the two kingdoms of ENGLAND, and SCOTLAND, is the largest island in the world, encompassed by the ocean, the German and French seas: The largest and Southern part of it is England, so named from the Angli, who quitting the little territory yet called Angel, in the kingdom of Denmark, took possession here. It is governed by it's own King, who owns no superior but God. It is divided into 39 Counties, to which 13 in Wales were added by Henry VIII. the first who distributed that Principality into Counties; over each of these, in times of danger, a Lord Lieutenant nominated by the King, presides with an unlimited power: Every year some gentleman, an inhabitant of the place, is appointed Sheriff, his office is to collect the public monies, to raise fines, or to make seizures, and account for it to the Treasury, to attend upon the Judges, and put their sentence in execution, to empannel the Jury, who sit upon facts, and return their verdict to the Judges, (who in England are only such of the Law, not of the Fact) to convey the condemned to execution, and to determine in lesser causes;

for the greater are tried by the Judges, formerly called travelling Judges, now Judges of assize; these go their circuits through the Counties twice every year to hear causes, and pronounce sentence upon prisoners.

As to Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, after the Popes had assigned a church and a parish to every Priest, Honorius Archbishop of Canterbury, about the year 636, began to divide England in the same manner into parishes: As it has two Provinces, so it has two Archbishops, the one of Canterbury, Primate and Metropolitan of all England, the other of York; subject to these are 25 Bishops, *viz.* 22 to Canterbury, the remaining three to York.

The soil is fruitful, and abounds with cattle, which inclines the inhabitants rather to feeding than ploughing, so that near a third part of the land is left uncultivated for grasing. The climate is most temperate at all times, and the air never heavy, consequently maladies are scarcer, and less physic is used there than any where else. There are but few rivers: Though the soil is productive it bears no wine, but that want is supplied from abroad by the best kinds, as of Orleans, Gascon, Rhenish and Spanish. The general drink is beer, which is prepared from barley, and is excellently well tasted, but strong, and what soon fuddles. There are many hills without one tree, or any spring, which produce a very short and tender grass, and supply plenty of food to sheep, upon these wander numerous flocks, extremely white, and whether from the temperature of the air, or goodness of the earth, bearing softer and finer fleeces than those of any other country: This is the true golden Fleece, in which consists the chief riches of the inhabitants, great sums of money being brought into the island by merchants, chiefly for that article of trade. The dogs here are particularly good. It has mines of gold, silver, and tin, (of which all manner of table utensils are made, in brightness equal to silver, and used all over Europe) of lead, and of iron, but not much of the latter: The horses are small but swift: Glass-houses are in plenty here.

Of the MANNERS *of the* ENGLISH.

The English are serious like the Germans, lovers of shew; liking to be followed where-ever they go by whole troops of servants, who wear their masters arms in silver, fastened to their left arms, a ridicule they deservedly lay under: They excell in dancing and music, for they are active and lively, though of a thicker make than the French; they cut their hair close on the middle of the head, letting it grow on either side; they are good sailors, and better pyrates, cunning, treacherous, and thievish; above 300 are said to be hanged annually at London; beheading with them is less infamous than hanging; they give the wall as the place of honour; hawking is the general sport of the gentry; they are more polite in eating than the French, devouring less bread, but more meat, which they roast in perfection; they put a great deal of sugar in their drink; their beds are covered with tapestry, even those of farmers; they are often molested with the scurvy, said to have first crept into England with the Norman conquest; their houses are commonly of two stories, except in London, where they are of three and four, though but seldom of four; they are built of wood, those of the richer sort with bricks, their roofs are low, and where the owner has money, covered with lead.

They are powerful in the field, succesful against their enemies, impatient of any thing like slavery; vastly fond of great noises that fill the ear, such as the firing of cannon, drums, and the ringing of bells, so that it is common for a number of them, that have got a glass in their heads, to go up into some belfry, and ring the bells for hours together, for the sake of exercise. If they see a foreigner, very well made or particularly handsome, they will say, *It is a pity he is not an* ENGLISHMAN.

THE ILLUSTRIOUS
FAMILIES OF ENGLAND.

* † THOMAS Howard, Duke of Norfolk, hereditary Marshal of England; the Dutchy is extinct for rebellion, the last Duke being beheaded.

† Grey, Duke of Suffolk, attainted under queen Mary.

† Philip Howard, Earl of Arundel, in his mother's right, and of Surry by his Father, Son of the above-mentioned Duke of Norfolk, he himself condemned for high-treason, and his titles forfeited.

Edward Vere, Earl of Oxford, hereditary Chamberlain of England.

Percy, Earl of Northumberland, descended from the Dukes of Brabant.

† Charles Nevil, Earl of Westmoreland, banished into Holland, and deprived of his fortunes and dignities for rebellion.

Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury.

Grey, Earl of Kent, has but a small estate.

Stanley, Earl of Derby, and King of Man.

Manners, Earl of Rutland.

* *Those marked with a † are extinct or forfeited.*

Somerset, Earl of Worcester, descended from a bastard of the Somerset family, which itself is of the royal family of the Plantagenets.

Clifford, Earl of Cumberland.

Ratcliff, Earl of Sussex.

Hastings, Earl of Huntingdon, of the line of York, by the mother's side.

Bourchier, Earl of Bath.

† Ambrose Sutton, alias Dudley, Earl of Warwick, died a few years since childless.

Wriothesly, Earl of Southampton.

Russel, Earl of Bedford.

Herbert, Earl of Pembroke.

† Edward Seymour, Earl of Hertford, son of the Duke of Somerset, who was beheaded in the reign of Edward VI.

† Robert Sutton, or Dudley, Earl of Leicester, brother of the Earl of Warwick, died a few years ago.

Robert d' Evereux, Earl of Essex, and of Ewe in Normandy, created hereditary Marshal of England, in 1598.

Charles Howard, of the Norfolk family, created Earl of Nottingham 1597, Lord High Admiral of England, and privy Counsellor.

Fiesnes, Earl of Lincoln.

Brown, Viscount Montacute.

Howard of the Norfolk family, Viscount Bindon.

Nevil, Baron Abergavenny; this Barony is controverted.

Touchet, Baron Audley.

Zouch, Baron Zouch.

Peregrine Bertie, Baron Willoughby of Eresby and Brook, Governor of Berwick.

Berkley, Baron Berkley, of the ancient family of the kings of Denmark.

Parker, Baron Morley.

† Dacre, Baron Dacre of Gyllesland, this Barony is vacant.

† Dacre, Baron Dacre of the South, he died four years since, and the Barony devolved to his daughter.

Brook, Baron Cobham, Warden of the cinque-ports.

Stafford, Baron Stafford, reduced to want, he is heir to the family of the Dukes of Buckingham, who were hereditary Constables of England.

Gray, Baron Gray of Wilton.

Scroop, Baron Scroop of Boulton.

Sutton, Baron Dudley.

Stourton, Baron Stourton.

† Nevill, Baron Latimer, died some years since without heirs male, the title controverted.

Lumley, Baron Lumley.

Blunt, Baron Mountjoy.

Ogle, Baron Ogle.

Darcy, Baron Darcy.

Parker, Baron Montegle, son and heir of Baron Morley, he has this Barony in right of his mother, of the family of Stanley.

Sandys, Baron Sandys.

Vaux, Baron Vaux.

Windsor, Baron Windsor.

Wentworth, Baron Wentworth.

Borough, Baron Borough, reduced to want.

Baron Mordaunt. Baron Eure. Baron Rich.

Baron Sheffield. Baron North, privy Counsellor, and Treasurer of the Houshold.

Baron Hunsdon, privy Counsellor, and Lord Chamberlain.

Sackville, Baron Buckhurst, privy Counsellor.

Thomas Cecil, Baron Burleigh, son of the Treasurer.

Cecil, Lord Roos, grandson to the Treasurer, yet a child; he holds the Barony in right of his mother, daughter to the Earl of Rutland.

† Howard of Malltravers, son of the Earl of Arundel, not yet restored in blood.

† Baron Cheyny. Baron Cromwell. Baron Wharton.

Baron Willoughby of Parham.

† Baron Paget, in exile, attainted.

Baron Chandois. Baron St. John.

Baron Delaware, his ancestors took the king of France prisoner.

Baron Compton, has squandered almost all his substance.

Baron Norris.

Thomas Howard, second son of the Duke of Norfolk, Baron Audley of Saffronwalden, in his mother's right.

† William, third son of the Duke of Norfolk, is neither a Baron, nor yet restored in blood.

Thus far of noble Families.

We set out from London in a boat, and fell down the river, leaving Greenwich, which we have spoken of before, on the right hand.

BARKING, a town in sight on the left.

GRAVESEND, a small town, famous for the convenience of it's port, the largest Dutch shiqs usually call here. As we were to proceed farther from hence by water, we took our last leave here of the noble Bohemian David Strziela, and his tutor Tobias Salander, our constant fellow-travellers through France and England, they designing to return home through Holland, we on a second tour into France; but it pleased Heaven to put a

stop to their design, for the worthy Strziela was seized with a diarrhæa a few days before our departure, and as we afterwards learned by letters from Salander, died in a few days, of a violent fever in London.

QUEENBOROUGH; we left the Castle on our right; a little farther we saw the fishing of oysters out of the sea, which are no where in greater plenty or perfection; witness Ortelius in his Epitome, &c.

WHITSTABLE, here we went ashore.

CANTERBURY. we came to it on foot; this is the seat of the Archbishop, Primate of all England, a very ancient town, and without doubt of note in the time of the Romans.

Here are two Monasteries almost contiguous, namely of Christ and St. Augustine, both of them once filled with Benedictine Monks; the former was afterwards dedicated to St. Thomas Becket, the name of Christ being obliterated; it stands almost in the middle of the town, and with so much majesty lifts itself, and it's two towers, to a stupendous height, that as Erasmus says it strikes even those, who only see it at a distance, with awe.

In the Choir, which is shut up with iron rails, are the following monuments:

King Henry IV. with his wife Joan of Navarre, of white marble.

Nicholas Wooton, privy Counsellor to Henry VIII. Edward VI. Mary and Elizabeth, kings and queens of England.

Of Prince Edward, Duke of Aquitain and Cornwall, and Earl of Chester.

Reginald Pole, with this inscription:

The remains of Reginald Pole, Cardinal and Archbishop of Canterbury

Cardinal Chatillon:

We were then shewn the chair in which the Bishops are placed when they are installed. In the vestibule of the church, on the South side, stand the statues of three men armed, cut in stone, who slew Thomas Becket Archbishop of Canterbury, made a Saint for this martyrdom; their names are adjosned,

TUSCI, FUSOI. BERRY.

Being tired with walking, we refreshed ourselves here with a mouthful of bread, and some ale, and immediately mounted post horses, and arrived about two or three o'clock in the morning at Dover. In our way to it, which was rough, and dangerous enough, the following accident happened to us: Our guide or postilion, a youth, was before with two of our company, about the distance of a musket-shot, we by not following quick enough had lost sight of our friends; we came afterwards to where the road divided, on the right it was down hill and marshy, on the left was a small hill; whilst we stopped here in doubt, and consulted which of the roads we should take, we saw all on a sudden, on our right-hand some horsemen, their stature, dress and horses exactly resembling those of our friends, glad of having found them again we determined to set on after them; but it happened through God's mercy, that though we called to them, they did not answer us, but kept on down the marshy road, at such a rate, that their horses feet struck fire at every stretch, which made us with reason begin to suspect they were thieves, having

This is another most inaccurate account: The murderers of Becket were, Tray, Morville, Britton *and* Fitzurse,

had warning of such, or rather that they were nocturnal spectres, who as we were afterwards told, are frequently seen in those places, there were likewise a great many Jack-w'a-lanthorns, so that we were quite seized with horror and amazement!——— But fortunately for us, our guide soon after sounded his horn, and we following the noise, turned down the left-hand road, and arrived safe to our companions, who when we had asked them, If they had not seen the horsemen, who had gone by us? Answered not a soul: Our opinions according to custom were various upon this matter; but whatever the thing was, we were without doubt in imminent danger, from which that we escaped, the glory is to be ascribed to God alone.

Dover, situated among cliffs, (standing where the Port itself was originally, as may be gathered from Anchors, and parts of vessels dug up there) is more famous for the convenience of it's port, which indeed is now much decayed, and it's passage to France, than for either it's elegance, or populousness; this passage the most used, and the shortest, is of thirty miles, which with a favourable wind may be run over in five or six hours time, as we ourselves experienced; some reckon it only eighteen to Calais, and to Boulogne sixteen English miles, which as Ortelius says in his Theatrum, are longer than the Italian.

Here was a church dedicated to St. Martin, by Victred king of Kent, and a house belonging to the Knights Templars; of either there are now no remains: It is the seat of a Suffragn to the Archbishop of Canterbury, who when the Archbishop is employed upon business of more consequeuce, manages the ordinary affairs, but does not interfere with the Archiepiscopal jurisdiction, Upon a hill, or rather rock, which on it's right side is almost every where a precipice, a very extensive Castle rises to a surprising height, in size like a little city, extremely well fortified, and thick set with towers, and seems to threaten the sea beneath: Matthew Paris calls it, the door and key of

England; the ordinary people have taken it into their heads, that it was built by Julius Cæsar, it is likely it might by the Romans, from those British bricks in the Chapel, which they made use of in their foundations: *See Camden's Britannia.*

After we had dined, we took leave of ENGLAND.

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ADDENDA.

IN the original edition of Hentzner's Travels are to be found the following Inscriptions &c. which are omitted by Lord Orford.

Page 23. *The Temple.* Names of two Danish kings buried there, " Gresin and Lyconsin. "

Page 33. *Inscriptions on the Public Schools,*

SEPTEM ARTES LIBERALES,

1. Grammatica,	*Literas disco;*
2. Dialectica,	*Imposturas juge;*
3. Rhetorica,	*Persuadet mores;*
4. Arithmetica,	*Numeris omnia constant;*
5. Musica,	*Ne tibi desideas;*
6. Geometrica,	*Cura quæ domi sunt;*
7. Astronomia,	*Altiora te ne quæsieris;*

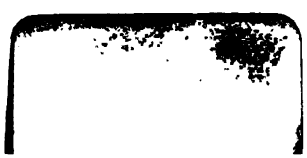
Sequuntur

VIRTUTES SCHOLASTICÆ,

1. Patientia,	*Patientia vincit ferendo;*
2. Humilitas,	*Modestia amicabilis;*
3, Fortitudo.	*Fortis est qui omnem fortunam devincit;*
4. Spes,	*Spe vivimus omnes, sed omnis fiducia sine deo vana est;*
5. Cautio,	*Cautus vincit omnia.*

Page 44. *Inscription on a fountain at Nonesuch.*

Actæon
Splene opus humano, capiti si pictor equinas
Jungere cervices aut canis ora velit;
Cervinum Diana caput, cervibus istis
Addit, in injusto, viscera justa rogo.

Diana
Mente opus humanâ, ne feros corpore mores
Parrhasius pingat, Praxitelesve dolet.
Cervina Actæon tua sunt præcordia quidni
Cornua sint? prudens pectora stulta queror.

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